

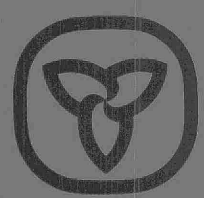
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REPORT OF WATER QUALITY IN OLIVER LAKE DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY

1973



Ontario

Ministry
of the
Environment

The Honourable
William G. Newman,
Minister

Everett Biggs,
Deputy Minister

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REPORT

OF

WATER QUALITY - REG - CAN - ONT - A

IN

OLIVER LAKE

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY

1973

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PREFACE

The Province of Ontario contains many thousands of beautiful small inland lakes which are most attractive for recreational use. Lakes close to urban areas and accessible by road often receive heavy use in terms of cottage development, camp sites, trailer parks and picnic areas.

A heavy influx of people may subject a lake and its surrounding environment to great stress. In some cases, developments are carried out on attractive lakes only to find that when this is complete the lake qualities which were initially so appealing have been damaged. The appearance of the shoreline can be marred by construction, fishing ruined by over-harvesting or by the growth and decay of excessive amounts of algae and weeds. Motor boats introduce noise and petroleum pollution. Inadequate disposal of human wastes can place a great stress on the lake environment.

The accepted custom of having "a place at the lake" continues to apply pressure for more development, giving rise to an even greater expansion of problems.

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment is attempting to bring some of these stress factors under control with a variety of programs. The cottage pollution control program was initiated in 1967 and was expanded in 1970 in order to solve the cottage waste disposal problem in recreational lakes. There are three ongoing studies carried out by the Ministry:

1. Evaluation of existing waste disposal systems and enforcement of repairs to those found to be unsatisfactory;
2. Research to improve the knowledge of septic tank operation and effects in shallow soil areas and evaluation of alternative methods of private waste disposal;
3. Evaluation of present water quality in a number of recreational lakes. A totally undeveloped lake near Huntsville was studied in 1972 and 1973 in order to obtain more information about natural water quality conditions within a Precambrian Lake, which would assist in defining any unnatural conditions encountered in the

developed lakes surveyed.

This report on Oliver Lake is one of a series dealing with the water quality aspects of the recreational lakes studied in 1973. As well as defining present status of water quality in the lakes, the data are meant to provide an historical reference for comparison of conditions at any future time.

SUMMARY

Surveys were carried out in Oliver Lake during 1973 to evaluate the present status of water quality with respect to distribution and densities of bacteria, suspended algae (chlorophyll a) and aquatic plants. Additionally, plant nutrients, mineral constituents, temperature and dissolved oxygen were determined.

Oliver Lake is located south of Thunder Bay in Scoble Township. The surrounding terrain is characterized by shallow overburden covering Precambrian bedrock and numerous rocky outcroppings. The lake has a surface area of approximately 2 km² (500 acres), a shoreline length of 8 km (5 miles) and a maximum and mean depth of 36.6 m (120 feet) and 24.4 m (80 feet), respectively.

In June and August of 1973 the bacteriological water quality of Oliver Lake was good and within the Ministry of the Environment Microbiological Criteria for Total Body Contact Recreational Use. The bacterial densities in the main body of the lake rose from June to August but this rise was not unusual in magnitude. Fecal coliform densities were very low for most of the lake, with the exception of a location on the southeast shore (Stn. 4) and the outlet station (Stn. 1), where slightly higher levels of 3 FC and 4 FC per 100 ml were found in August. This contamination was probably animal in origin but some human input was not ruled out.

Chlorophyll a concentrations were low, as would be expected, considering the very low nutrient levels present in the lake. A further indication of the low status of enrichment was evidenced by excellent water transparency. By the September survey however, the dissolved oxygen content of the deepest water had been reduced to less than 20% of saturation. Coldwater fish species such as whitefish and lake trout will not thrive at such low dissolved oxygen levels.

Cottagers can help to maintain the unenriched state (clear water and low algal content) of the lake by ensuring that seepage of nutrients to the lake from waste treatment and disposal facilities does not occur.

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEYS

As a result of human activity in the recreational lake environment, some wastes may reach the lake itself and this can lead to either or both of two major types of water quality impairment: microbial contamination and excessive growths of algae and aquatic plants. While the two problems can result from a common source of pollution, the consequences of each are quite different.

Microbial contamination by raw or inadequately treated sewage does not significantly change the appearance of the water but poses an immediate public health hazard when the water is used for drinking or swimming. This type of pollution can be remedied by preventing wastes from reaching a lake. If this is the only source of pollution, satisfactory water quality will then return since disease causing bacteria do not usually persist in lake water.

Problems due to nutrient enrichment may be long lasting even if further excess nutrients are prevented from entering the lake. Nutrient enrichment, or eutrophication, results from the addition of plant fertilizers which occur naturally and which are also present in virtually all forms of raw or treated human wastes. High concentrations of these fertilizers (plant nutrients), mainly nitrogen and phosphorus, can support excessive growths of rooted aquatic plants and of microscopic free-floating plants called algae. While aquatic weed beds provide shelter, and both algae and rooted plants provide food for many kinds of fish, excessive growths of either are undesirable since they can upset the oxygen balance in the lake, interfere with recreational uses, and greatly affect the lake's appearance. They do not, however, generally pose a health hazard.

In order to detect either of these conditions, the surveys were designed and tests selected to evaluate the current condition of the lake with respect to:

- lakeshore development
- the distribution and abundance of bacteria
- changes in temperature, dissolved oxygen and water quality with depth
- plant nutrients and suspended algae
- densities and species of aquatic plants

DESIGN OF THE SURVEYS

Sampling Locations and Frequency

A proper estimate of the bacterial population requires several measurements of bacterial densities over a period of time which can then be averaged as a geometric mean. Measurements over 5 consecutive days at each station are regarded as the minimum number which when taken at many lake stations, will give reliable bacteriological results.

Five day bacteriological, chemical and biological surveys were carried out from June 20 to 24 and from August 14 to 18. Additional chemical and biological samples were collected over a three day period from September 22 to 24.

Samples for bacterial analysis were taken daily one meter below the surface at 17 stations established throughout the lake, as well as from one meter above the bottom at one mid-lake station (Figure 1).

Chemical samples were taken through the illuminated layer of surface water and from one meter above bottom at each mid-lake station, but at the inlet and outlet stations, were collected one meter below the surface. During the five day spring and summer surveys chemical samples were obtained on the first and fifth day. Through the three day fall survey they were collected each day. Separate samples for chlorophyll analysis were collected daily through the illuminated surface water at the mid-lake and inlet stations.

Aquatic plant samples were obtained from areas representative of sparse, medium and dense growth.

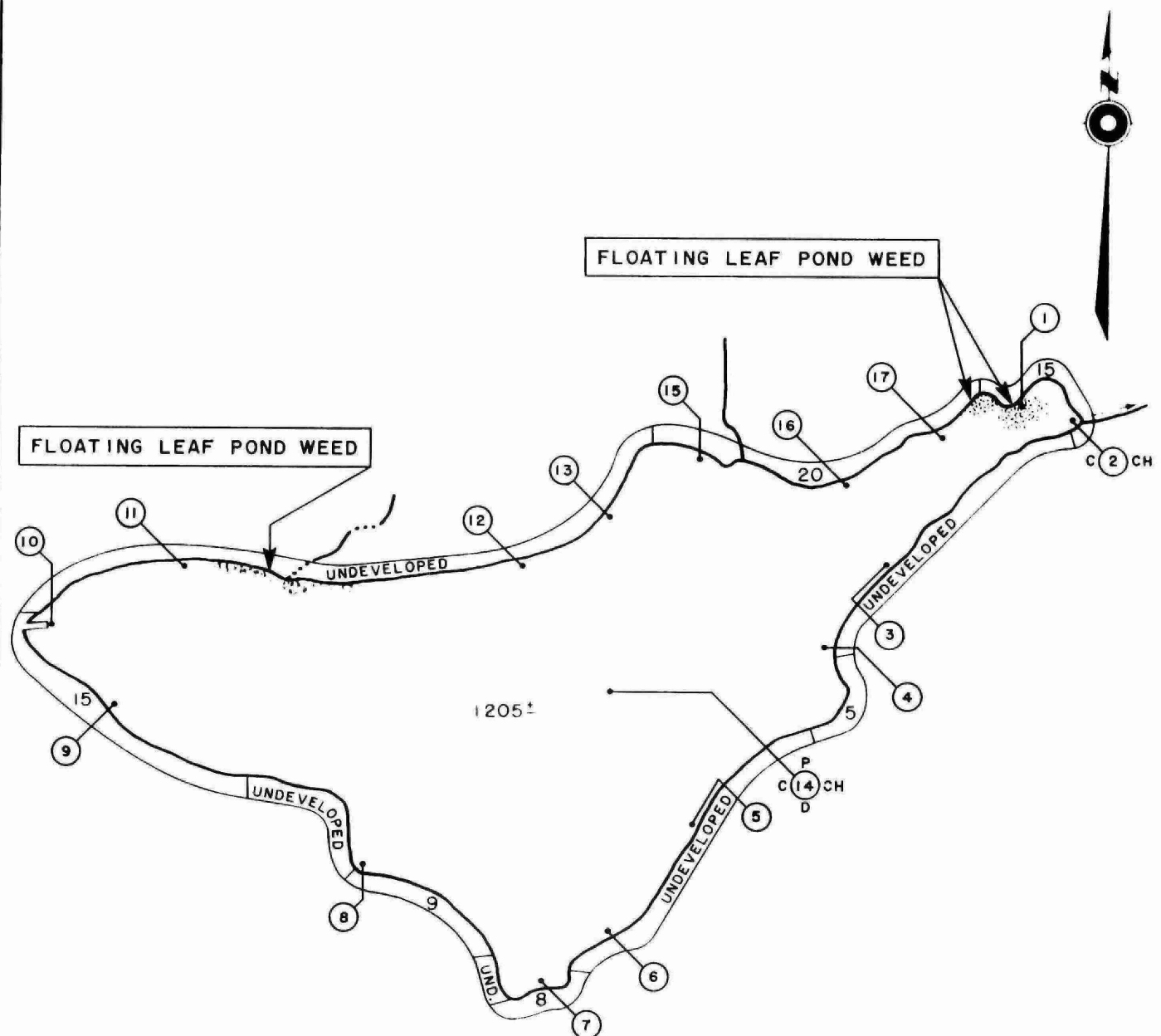
Field Tests

The variations in temperature and dissolved oxygen values with depth were measured at the two deep water stations with an electronic probe lowered into the lake and water clarity was measured with a Secchi disc, (Figure 2). The pH of the samples was also measured in the field.

Bacteriological Tests

The numbers of bacteria in each of three types of "indicator" organisms were determined on each sample. The three bacterial types, total coliform fecal

FIGURE 1 - STATION LOCATIONS, LAKESHORE DEVELOPMENT AND MAJOR AREAS OF SHORELINE AQUATIC PLANT GROWTH OF OLIVER LAKE



LEGEND

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|-------------------------|
| UNDEVELOPED | 27 | — COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT |
| | | — INTERMITTENT STREAM |
| P
C 8 CH
D | | — SAMPLING STATION |
| | | C — CHEMICAL SAMPLE |
| | | P — PROFILE |
| | | CH — CHLOROPHYLL SAMPLE |
| | | D — DEPTH STATION |
| WEEDED AREAS | | |
| [Stippled Box] | | — HEAVY GROWTH |
| [Dotted Box] | | — MODERATE GROWTH |

0 5 1 KILOMETRES
0 1/2 MILES

ENVIRONMENT ONTARIO
RECREATIONAL LAKES PROGRAM
OLIVER LAKE
1973 WATER QUALITY SURVEY

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWN BY: A.R.S.

CHECKED BY:

DATE: JULY, 1974

DRAWING NO: 5042

The "Secchi Disc Reading" is obtained by averaging the depth at which a 23cm (9") dia. black and white plate, lowered into the lake just disappears from view and the depth where it reappears as it is pulled up.

Most of the free-floating algae are suspended in the illuminated region between the lake surface and 2 times the Secchi disc reading.

Secchi Disc Reading

Clear, algae-free lake:
Secchi disc readings tend to be greater than 3m (9 feet).

Turbid or algae-rich lake:
Secchi disc readings tend to be less than 3m (9 feet).

2 times Secchi disc reading

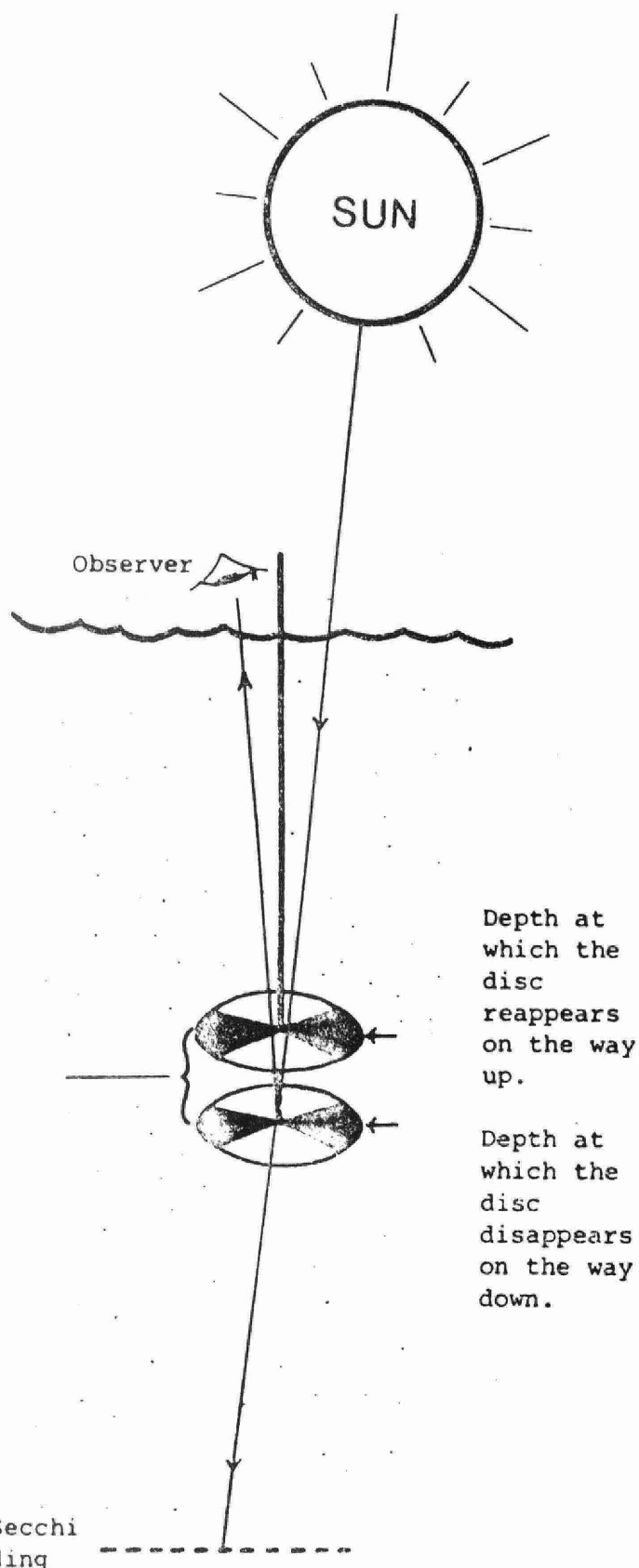


FIGURE 2: USE OF SECCHI DISC TO DETERMINE WATER CLARITY

and enterococcus (fecal streptococcus) bacteria are all indigenous to man and other warm blooded animals, and are found in the colon and feces in tremendous numbers. Many diseases common to man can be transmitted by feces, consequently, the probability of occurrence of these diseases is usually highest in areas where the water is contaminated. These indicator organisms in water connote the possible presence of disease causing organisms.

The density (numbers per 100 ml) of the indicator bacteria in water will vary considerably between pairs of samples taken at the same station, or at different stations on a lake, or if taken at different times, and so the assessment of water quality cannot be determined accurately from a single water sample.¹ Therefore the bacteriological surveys require many samples to be taken at several lake stations over a period of time, and following this the large amount of data so obtained is reduced by calculation to meaningful and easily manipulated statistics.

This data was then evaluated by statistical techniques in the following manner. The geometric mean,¹ (the most appropriate central value) and standard deviation were calculated for the values of each bacterial type at every station, providing concise valid data. Statistically significant variations in the bacterial densities between stations, or groups of stations, were determined by selected statistical techniques². By these means the data from each station were tested against that of every other station until all stations with similar geometric mean densities were separated into groups (Group A, B---).

The group results, and those for individual stations, were then displayed on a map of the lake with each group identified by different stippling. Within each stippled area the group geometric mean applied for each type of bacteria, unless otherwise indicated by individual station values. The areas of better or worse bacterial quality were defined by the group geometric mean densities, and so any inputs of bacterial contamination, and the areas they affect, were readily identified.

Chemical Tests

Hardness, alkalinity, chloride, iron and conductivity were measured in order to define the mineral composition of the water. The types of plants

¹Guidelines and Criteria for Water Quality Management in Ontario MOE 1973.

²An Analysis of Variance and Bartlett's Test of Homogeneity.

and animals which thrive, effects of toxic materials and suitability of the lake for various management techniques are affected by the mineral content.

Total and soluble phosphorus were measured in the inlet and bottom water samples while total phosphorus only was measured in the mid-lake and outlet surface samples. Soluble phosphorus concentrations are used mainly to substantiate various interpretations of the total phosphorus concentrations.

The total Kjeldahl nitrogen is (apart from ammonia nitrogen) essentially the amount of nitrogen contained in organic material. It was measured in all of the chemical samples. The soluble forms of nitrogen (ammonia, nitrite and nitrate) were measured in the inlet and bottom water samples. They are particularly important in bottom waters since nitrogen may be regenerated from decaying organic matter in these forms.

Chlorophyll a concentrations are an indication of the amount of suspended algae in the water. The live algae are confined mainly to the illuminated surface water which extend down to a depth of about twice the Secchi disc reading. The chlorophyll samples were collected by filling the sample bottle as it was lowered and raised through the depth of the illuminated surface waters. The sample was then representative of the algal density through the sampling depth.

DESCRIPTION OF THE OLIVER LAKE AREA

Lake and Soil Characteristics

Oliver Lake is located 27 kilometers (18 miles) southwest of Thunder Bay in Scoble Township. The lake is approximately 3 km (1.9 miles) long and has a maximum width of 1.3 km (0.8 miles). The water surface area is 2.0 square kilometers (498 acres) contained by 8.0 kilometers (5.0 miles) of shoreline. The lake consists of one basin, having a maximum depth of 37 meters (120 feet) and a mean depth of 25 meters (80 feet), with the only outflow draining from the east bay into Pictured Lake. The lake has an immediate drainage basin area of 3.6 square kilometers (890 acres).

Oliver Lake lies within the Cloud Lake Landscape Unit (Ontario Land Inventory Classification), which is further divided into four land units. The land unit encompassing the lake is composed of strongly broken, mantled bedrock uplands with only a few small pockets of lowland interspersed throughout. The

lowlands are comprised of shallow deposits of stony, low alkalinity Loch Lomond loam till overlying low alkalinity Thunder Bay bedrock.

Lakeshore Development and Water Usage

There are approximately 72 cottages on Oliver Lake, grouped in the lowland areas. The rugged topography of the shore has imposed limits on cottage development, leaving much of the shoreline unpopulated (Figure 1). Most of the cottagers use the lake as their source of household water, but rely on other sources for drinking water. Recreational uses of the lake include boating, swimming and angling. The common game fish are whitefish, northern pike and lake trout plus numerous coarse fish.

There is a solid waste disposal site on the southern half of Lot 12, Concession 4 in Scoble West, but this serves only the west half of Oliver Lake. This site, at the present time does not appear to pose a pollution hazard to the lake.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bacteriology

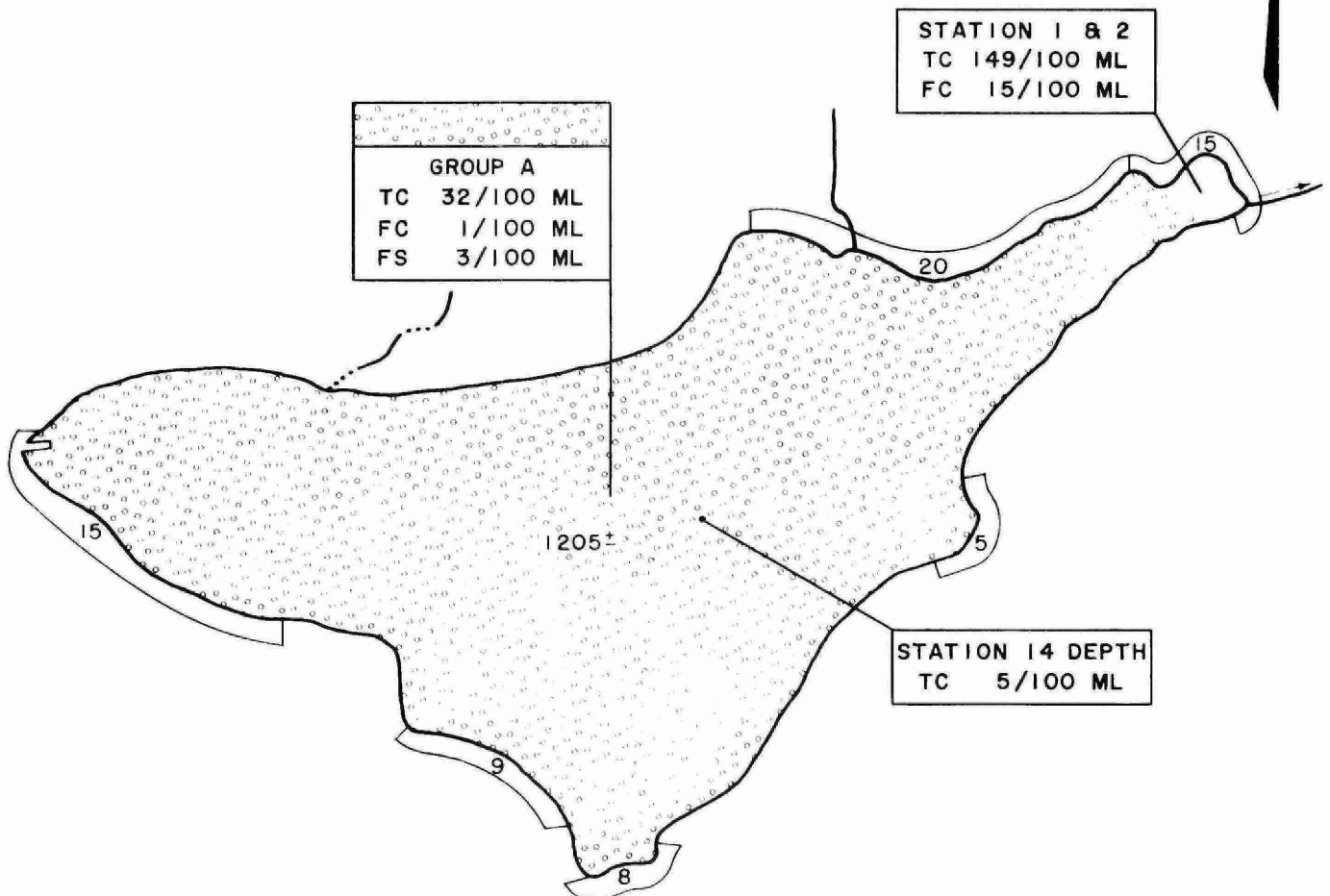
The June and August surveys indicated that the bacteriological water quality of Oliver Lake in 1973 was good, and was within the Ministry of the Environment Microbiological Criteria for Total Body Contact Recreational Use, which states:

"Where ingestion is probable, recreational waters can be considered impaired when the coliform (TC), fecal coliform (FC) and/or enterococcus (fecal streptococcus, FS) geometric mean density exceeds 1000, 100 and/or 20 per 100 ml respectively, in a series of at least ten samples per month, ---¹.

In June, the geometric mean densities for the major portion of the lake were 32 TC, 1 FC and 3 FS per 100 ml (Group A; Figure 3), with the exception of the mid-lake bottom region (Station 14 Depth) which had a low total coliform mean of 5 TC per 100 ml, and the outflow area (Stations 1 and 2) which had total

(1) Guidelines and Criteria for Water Quality Management in Ontario. M.O.E. 1973.

FIGURE 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF BACTERIA IN JUNE



LEGEND

- 27 — COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT
— INTERMITTENT STREAM

GROUP OR STATION	
TC	GM/100 ML
FC	GM/100 ML
FS	GM/100 ML

0 .5 1 KILOMETRES

0 1/2 MILES

ENVIRONMENT ONTARIO

RECREATIONAL LAKES PROGRAM

OLIVER LAKE

1973 WATER QUALITY SURVEY

SCALE: AS SHOWN

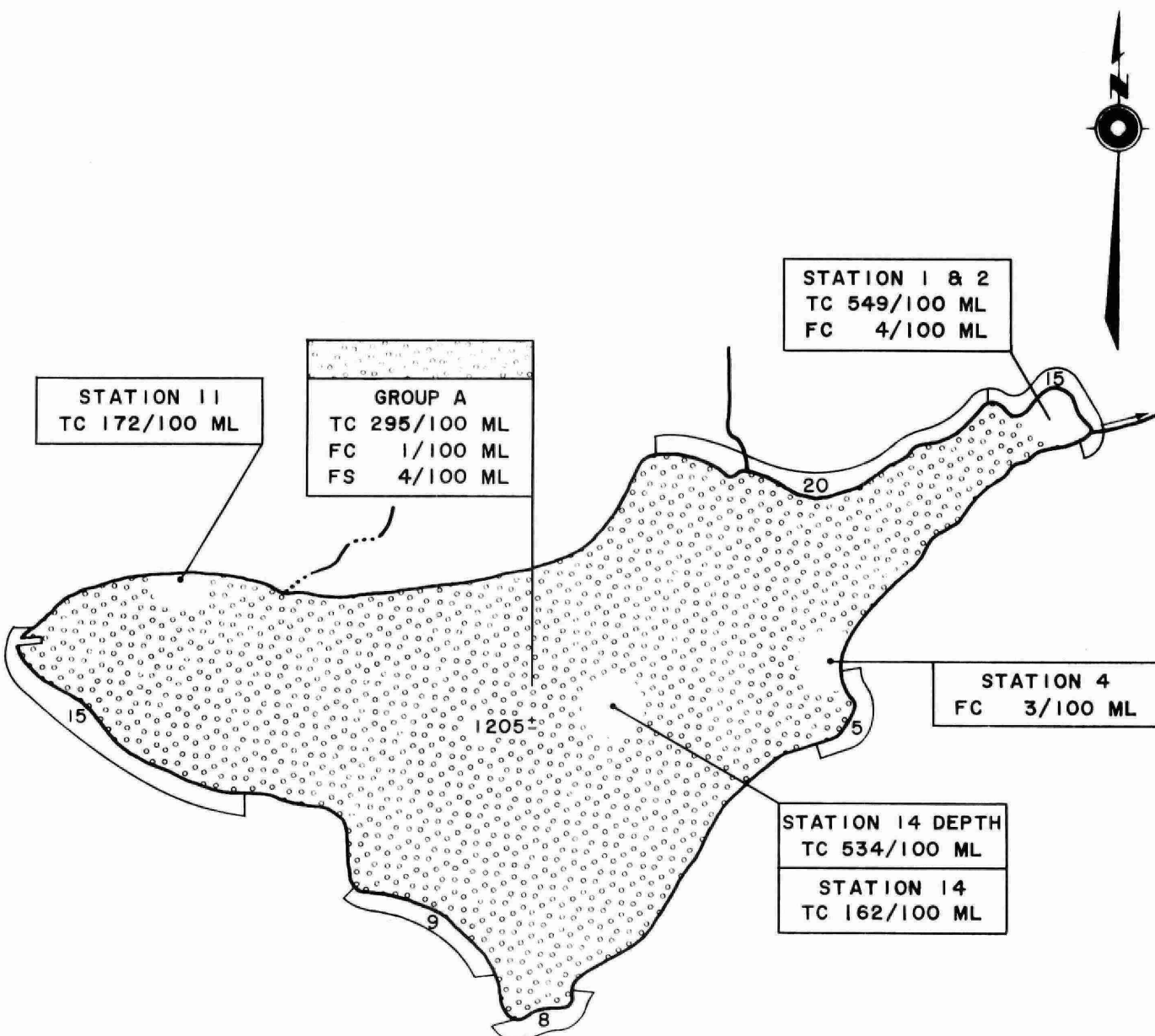
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FIGURE 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF BACTERIA IN AUGUST



LEGEND

- 27 — COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT
- INTERMITTENT STREAM

GROUP OR STATION
TC GM/100 ML
FC GM/100 ML
FS GM/100 ML

0 .5 1 KILOMETRES

0 1/2 MILES

ENVIRONMENT ONTARIO

RECREATIONAL LAKES PROGRAM

OLIVER LAKE

1973 WATER QUALITY SURVEY

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWN BY: A.R.S.

DATE: JULY, 1974

CHECKED BY:

DRAWING NO: 5042

coliform and enterococcus means of 149 TC and 15 FS per 100 ml.

In August, the bacterial densities of the main body of water were 295 TC, 1 FC and 4 FS per 100 ml (Group A; Figure 4). The surface water in the mid-lake region (Station 14) and a location near an undeveloped stretch of the shore (Station 11) had significantly lower total coliform densities than the main group of stations with values of 162 TC and 172 TC per 100 ml respectively. The bottom water in the mid-lake region (Stn. 14 Depth) had a higher mean total coliform density of 534 TC per 100 ml. Decaying matter on the lake bottom could have contributed to the high total coliform density observed at this depth. A higher fecal coliform density (3 FC per 100 ml) was found at an area on the southeast shore (Stn. 4) which indicated a small input of fecal bacteria. The concentration of fecal coliforms to fecal streptococcus at this location indicated that the contamination was probably of animal origin but human contamination was not ruled out. The outlet area (Stn. 1 and 2) again had high bacterial levels, with total and fecal coliform means of 549 TC and 4 FC per 100 ml.

There was an increase in the total coliform level and a small increase in the enterococcus level in the lake generally from June to August, but this was not unusual. Bacterial densities were high in both surveys at the outlet where the bay was shallow, weedy along the shoreline, and marshy at the mouth of the outlet, which could have contributed to the elevated bacterial levels.

Chemistry

Oliver Lake is a soft water lake with a low mineral content similar to that of Lake Superior. There was no perceptible seasonal trend and little depth variation in the concentrations of the mineral components in the lake which ranged as follows:

Hardness as CaCO_3 , mg/l	24 - 32
Alkalinity as CaCO_3 , mg/l	22 - 28
Conductivity, micromhos per cm^3	59 - 65
Chloride as Cl, mg/l	less than 1
Sulphate as SO_4 mg/l	5 - 6
Sodium as Na, mg/l	1 - 2
Potassium as K, mg/l	1

Nutrient levels were low in the illuminated surface waters of the main body of the lake with a total phosphorus average of 9 $\mu\text{g/l}$ and a Kjeldahl nitrogen level of 200 $\mu\text{g/l}$. In the extreme depth of the lake, some occasional higher values

were obtained, up to 41 $\mu\text{g/l}$ of total phosphorus, 300 $\mu\text{g/l}$ total Kjeldahl and 80 $\mu\text{g/l}$ of nitrate nitrogen, together with as much as 1 mg/l of iron, suggesting that some nutrient regeneration was occurring in a very limited pocket in the bottom of the lake.

A zone of rapid temperature decline (thermocline) was observed in Oliver Lake during all three surveys. In the spring, the thermocline occurred between the 6 and 10 meter depths, and this lowered and expanded in the summer to between 6 and 12 meters, as the topmost layer warmed to 21°C. By late September this layer had cooled to 14°C and expanded downward through wind induced mixing, so that the thermocline was deeper and more sharply defined at a depth of from 10 to 13 meters (Figure 5). As is usual in such deep lakes, the bottom stratum remained in the temperature range 5 to 7°C through all three surveys. Progressive changes in the dissolved oxygen content of the coolest bottom waters, characteristic of stratified lakes, were evident (see p A - 6 for explanation). The dissolved oxygen content of both bottom and surface waters was still close to saturation in late June. However, a deoxygenating trend in the bottom waters continued through the summer and September surveys, by which time the dissolved oxygen content of the deepest water had been reduced to less than 20% of saturation. Cold water fish species such as whitefish and lake trout will not thrive at such low dissolved oxygen levels.

Chlorophyll a and Water Clarity

As would be expected from the low phosphorus levels, the chlorophyll a results throughout the lake indicated low quantities of suspended algae in the illuminated surface waters. At the mid-lake station, chlorophyll a concentrations ranged only as high as 2.2 $\mu\text{g/l}$ and averaged 1.8 $\mu\text{g/l}$ over the three surveys. Water clarity, as measured by the Secchi disc was very good, with a mean value of 6.5 meters. Lakes exhibit their symptoms of enrichment in several ways (see p. A - 6 for an explanation of the relationships between nutrient enrichment, lake water clarity and abundance of suspended algae). A curve relating chlorophyll a and Secchi disc values for a large number of Ontario lakes was derived by Ministry staff and illustrates the status of Oliver Lake relative to other well-known lakes (Figure 6). Based on the chlorophyll a and Secchi disc data collected during the three surveys, Oliver Lake demonstrated a low degree of enrichment. Cottagers can help to maintain the unenriched state (clear water and low algal density) of their lake by ensuring that seepage of nutrients to the lake from waste treatment

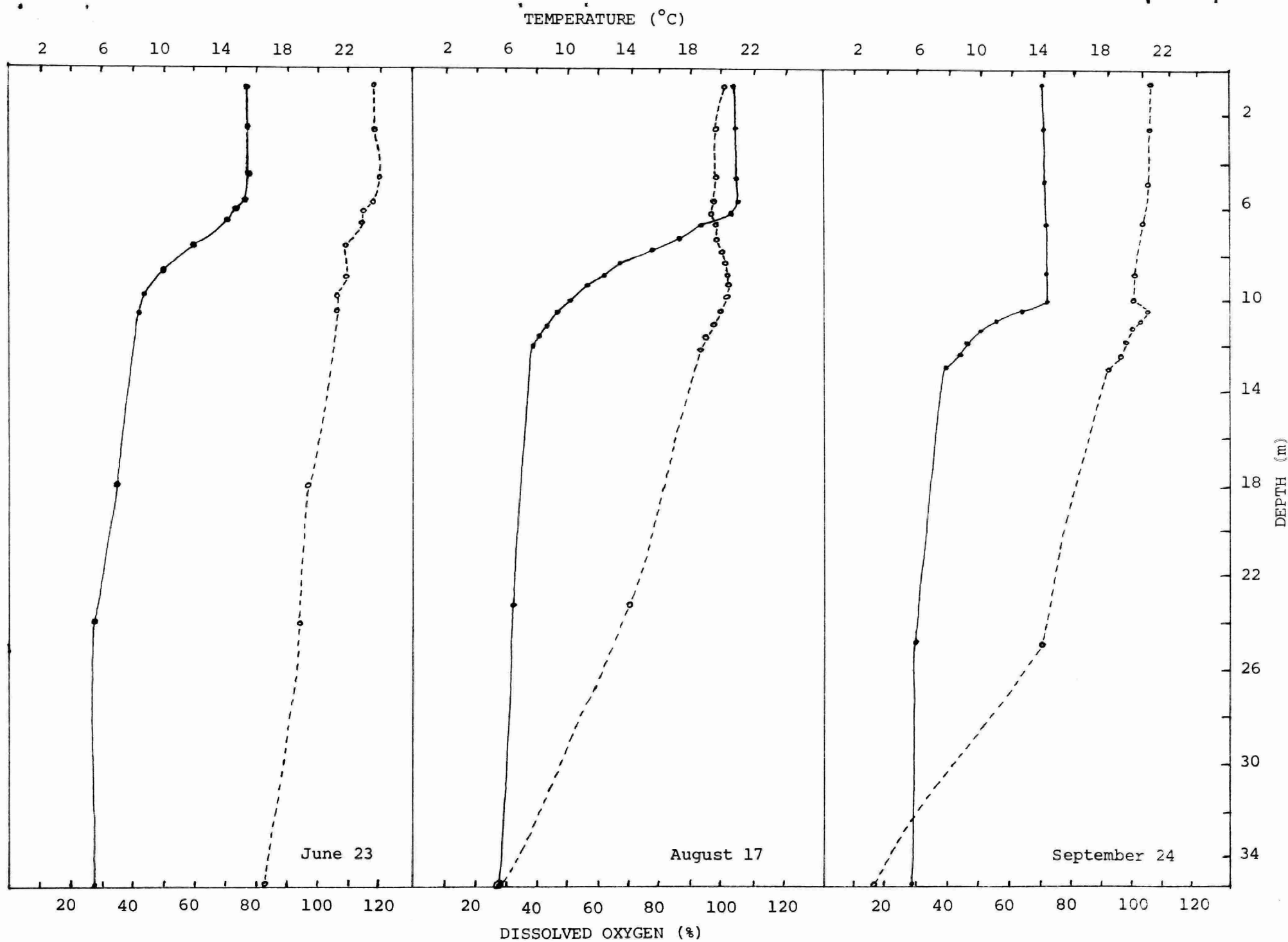


Figure 5: Temperature (—) and dissolved oxygen (---) profiles at Station 14.

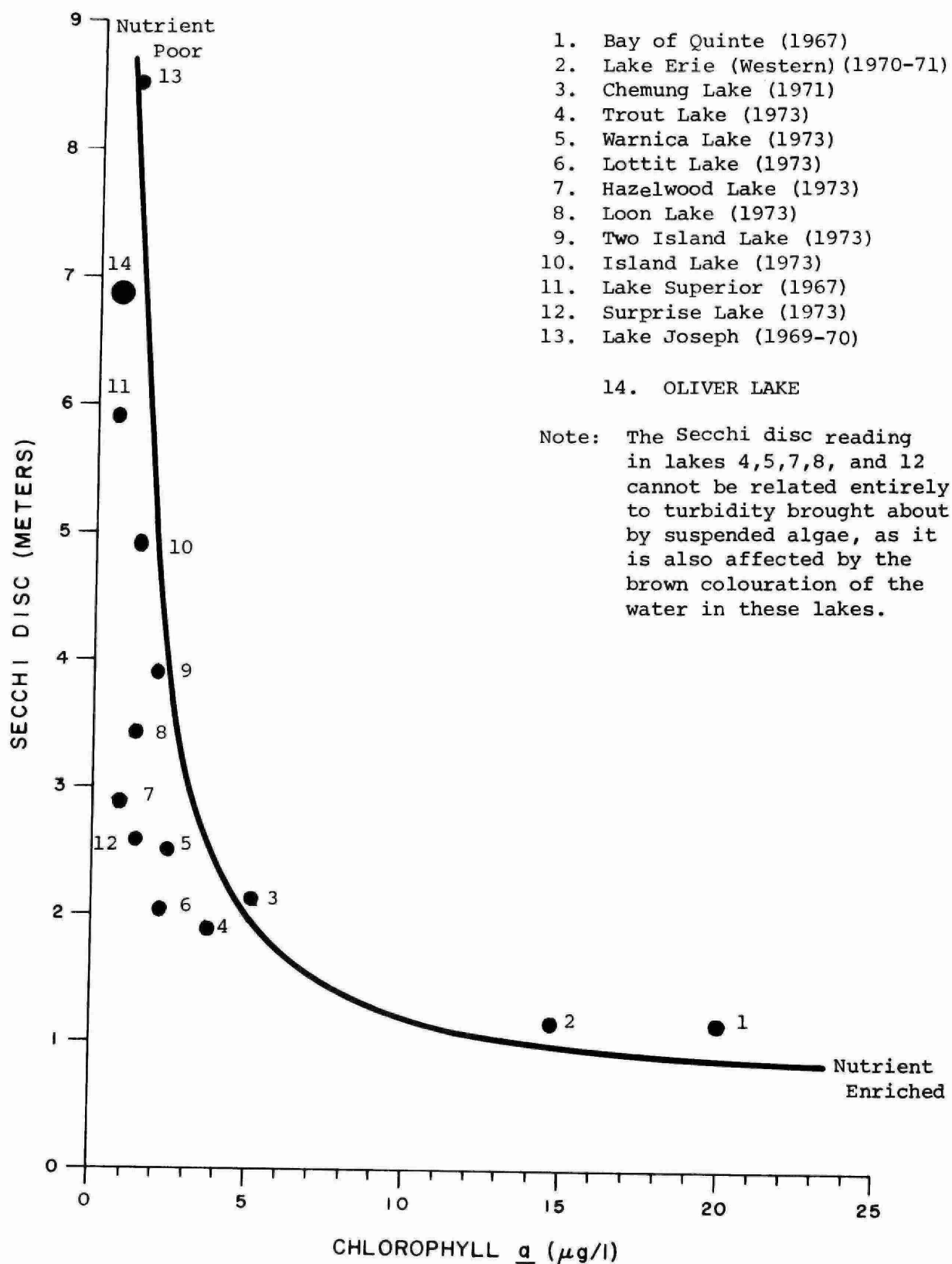


Figure 6 : The mean chlorophyll a and Secchi disc measurements in Oliver Lake relative to a curve describing the chlorophyll a - Secchi disc relationship in many Ontario lakes. Thirteen other lakes are included for comparison with Oliver Lake.

and disposal facilities does not occur.

Aquatic Plants

Aquatic plant growth was minimal in Oliver Lake. Only one species - floating-leaf pondweed (Potamogeton natans) - was discovered, and this was found only in two widely separated shoreline areas (Figure 1). More extensive growth of aquatic plants in the lake is probably limited by lack of shallow waters overlying bottom materials of suitable texture and fertility.

INFORMATION OF GENERAL INTEREST TO COTTAGERS

MICROBIOLOGY OF WATER

For the sake of simplicity, the micro-organisms in water can be divided into two groups: the bacteria that thrive in the lake environment and make up the natural bacterial flora; and the disease causing micro-organisms, called pathogens, that have acquired the capacity to infect human tissues.

The "pathogens" are generally introduced to the aquatic environment by raw or inadequately treated sewage, although a few are found naturally in the soil. The presence of these bacteria does not change the appearance of the water but poses an immediate public health hazard if the water is used for drinking or swimming. The health hazard does not necessarily mean that the water user will contract serious waterborn infections such as typhoid fever, polio or hepatitis, but he may catch less serious infections of gastro-enteritis (sometimes called stomach flu), dysentery or diarrhea. Included in these minor afflictions are eye, ear and throat infections that swimmers encounter every year and the more insidious but seldom diagnosed, sub-clinical infections usually associated with several waterborn viruses. These viral infections leave a person not feeling well enough to enjoy holidaying although not bedridden. This type of microbial pollution can be remedied by preventing wastes from reaching the lake and water quality will return to satisfactory conditions within a relatively short time (approximately one year) since disease causing bacteria usually do not thrive in an aquatic environment.

The rest of the bacteria live and thrive within the lake environment. These organisms are the instruments of biodegradation. Any organic matter in the lake will be used as food by these organisms and will give rise, in turn to subsequent increases in their numbers. Natural organic matter as well as that from sewage, kitchen wastes, oil and gasoline are readily attacked by these lake bacteria. Unfortunately, biodegradation of the organic wastes by organisms uses correspondingly large amounts of the dissolved oxygen. If the organic matter content of the lake gets high enough, these bacteria will deplete the dissolved oxygen supply in the bottom waters and threaten the survival of many deep-water fish species.

RAINFALL AND BACTERIA

The "Rainfall Effect" referred to in the text, relates to a phenomenon that has been documented in previous surveys of the Recreational Lakes. Heavy precipitation has been shown to flush the land area around the lake and the subsequent runoff will carry available contaminants including sewage organisms as well as natural soil bacteria with it into the water.

Total coliforms, fecal coliforms and fecal streptococci, as well as other bacteria and viruses which inhabit human waste disposal systems, can be washed into the lake. In Precambrian areas where there is inadequate soil cover and in

fractured limestone areas where fissures in the rocks provide access to the lake, this phenomenon is particularly evident.

Melting snow provides the same transportation function for bacteria, especially in an agricultural area where manure spreading is carried out in the winter on top of the snow.

Previous data from sampling points situated 50 to 100 feet from shore indicate that contamination from shore generally shows up within 12 to 48 hours after a heavy rainfall.

WATER TREATMENT

Lake and river water is open to contamination by man, animals and birds (all of which can be carriers of disease); consequently, NO SURFACE WATER MAY BE CONSIDERED SAFE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION without prior treatment, including disinfection. Disinfection is especially critical if coliforms have been shown to be present.

Disinfection can be achieved by:

(a) Boiling

Boil the water for a minimum of five minutes to destroy the disease causing organisms.

(b) Chlorination using a household bleach containing 4 to 5½ percent available chlorine.

Eight drops of a household bleach solution should be mixed with one gallon of water and allowed to stand for 15 minutes before drinking.

(c) Continuous Chlorination

For continuous water disinfection, a small domestic hypochlorinator (sometimes coupled with activated charcoal filters) can be obtained from a local plumber or water equipment supplier.

(d) Well Water Treatment

Well water can be disinfected using a household bleach (assuming strength at 5 percent available chlorine) if the depth of water and diameter of the well are known.

CHLORINE BLEACH
Per 10 ft. Depth of Water

Diameter of Well Casing in Inches	One to Ten Coliforms	More Than Ten Coliforms
4	0.5 oz.	1 oz.
6	1 oz.	2 oz.
8	2 oz.	4 oz.
12	4 oz.	8 oz.
16	7 oz.	14 oz.
20	11 oz.	22 oz.
24	16 oz.	31 oz.
30	25 oz.	49 oz.
36	35 oz.	70 oz.

Allow about six hours of contact time before using the water.

Another bacteriological sample should be taken after one week of use.

Water Sources (spring, lake, well, etc.) should be inspected for possible contamination routes (surface soil, runoff following rain and seepage from domestic waste disposal sites). Attempts at disinfecting the water alone without removing the source of contamination will not supply bacteriologically safe water on a continuing basis.

There are several types of low cost filters (ceramic, paper, carbon, diatomaceous earth sometimes impregnated with silver, etc.) that can be easily installed on taps or in water lines. These may be useful to remove particles, if water is periodically turbid, and are usually very successful. Filters, however, do not disinfect water but may reduce bacterial numbers. For safety, chlorination of filtered water is recommended.

SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATIONS

In Ontario, provincial law requires under Part 7 of the Environment Protection Act that before you extend, alter, enlarge or establish any building where a sewage system will be used, a Certificate of Approval must be obtained from the Ministry of the Environment or its representatives. The local municipality or Health Unit may be delegated the authority to issue the Certificate of Approval. Any other pertinent information such as size, types and location of septic tanks and tile fields can also be obtained from the same authority.

(1) General Guidelines

A septic tank should not be closer than:

-50 feet to any well, lake, stream, pond, spring, river or reservoir

- 5 feet to any building
- 10 feet to any property boundary

The tile field should not be closer than:

- 100 feet to the nearest dug well
- 50 feet to a drilled well which has a casing to 25 feet below ground
- 25 feet to a building with a basement that has a floor below the level of the tile in the tile bed
- 10 feet to any other building
- 10 feet to a property boundary
- 50 feet to any lake, stream, pond, spring, river or reservoir

The ideal location for a tile field is in a well-drained, sandy loam soil remote from any wells or other drinking water sources. For the tile field to work satisfactorily, there should be at least 3 feet of soil between the bottom of the weeping tile trenches and the top of the groundwater table or bedrock.

Recognizing that private sewage systems are relatively inefficient where shallow and inappropriate soil conditions are present (e.g. Precambrian areas) the Ministry of the Environment is conducting research into alternate methods of private sewage disposal in unsewered areas; into the improvement of existing equipment and methods of design and operation for these systems; and into the development of better surveillance methods such as by the use of chemical, biological and radioactive tracers to detect the movement of pollutants through the soil mantle.

DYE TESTING OF SEPTIC TANK SYSTEMS

There is considerable interest among cottage owners to dye test their sewage systems; however, several problems are associated with dye testing. Dye would not be visible to the eye from a system that has a fairly direct connection to the lake. Thus, if a cottager dye-tested his system and no dye was visible in the lake, he would assume that his system is satisfactory, which might not be the case. A low concentration of dye is not visible and therefore expensive equipment such as a fluorometer is required. Only qualified people with adequate equipment are capable of assessing a sewage system by using dye. In any case, it is likely that some of the water from a septic tank will eventually reach the lake. The important question is whether all contaminants including nutrients have been removed before it reaches the lake. To answer this question special knowledge of the system, soil depth and composition, underground geology of the region and the shape and flow of the shifting water table are required. Therefore, we recommend that this type of study should be performed only by qualified professionals.

BOATING AND MARINA REGULATIONS

In order to help protect the lakes and rivers of Ontario from pollution, it is required by law that sewage (including garbage) from all pleasure craft, including houseboats, must be retained in suitable equipment. Equipment which is considered suitable by the Ministry of the Environment includes (1) retention devices with or without re-circulation which retain all toilet wastes for disposal ashore, and (2) incinerating devices which reduce all sewage to ash.

Equipment for storage of toilet wastes shall:

1. be non-portable
2. be constructed of structurally sound material
3. have adequate capacity for expected use
4. be properly installed, and
5. be equipped with the necessary pipes and fittings conveniently located for pump-out by shore-based facilities (although not specified, a pump-out deck fitting with 1½-inch diameter National Pipe Thread is commonly used).

An Ontario regulation requires that marinas and yacht clubs provide or arrange pump-out service for the customers and members who have toilet-equipped boats. In addition, all marinas and yacht clubs must provide litter containers that can be conveniently used by occupants of pleasure boats.

The following "Tips" may be of assistance to you in boating:

1. Motors should be in good mechanical condition and properly tuned.
2. When a tank for outboard motor testing is used, the contents should not be emptied into the water.
3. If the bilge is cleaned, the waste material must not be dumped into the water.
4. Fuel tanks must not be overfilled and space must be left for expansion if the fuel warms up.
5. Vent pipes should not be obstructed and fuel needs to be dispensed at a correct rate to prevent "blow-back".
6. Empty oil cans must be deposited in a leak-proof receptacle, and,
7. Slow down and save fuel.

ICE-ORIENTED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Ministry of the Environment is presently preparing a regulation to prevent pollution from ice-oriented recreational activities.

Garbage or sewage left on the ice pollutes the lakes or rivers. The bottoms of ice shelters (ice-fishing huts) or other debris, if left on the ice, may become a hazard later on to boaters and water skiers or a litter problem on some cottager's beach. While bathing, summer vacationists have been badly cut by broken glass

and other sharp objects reportedly left on the ice by winter anglers.

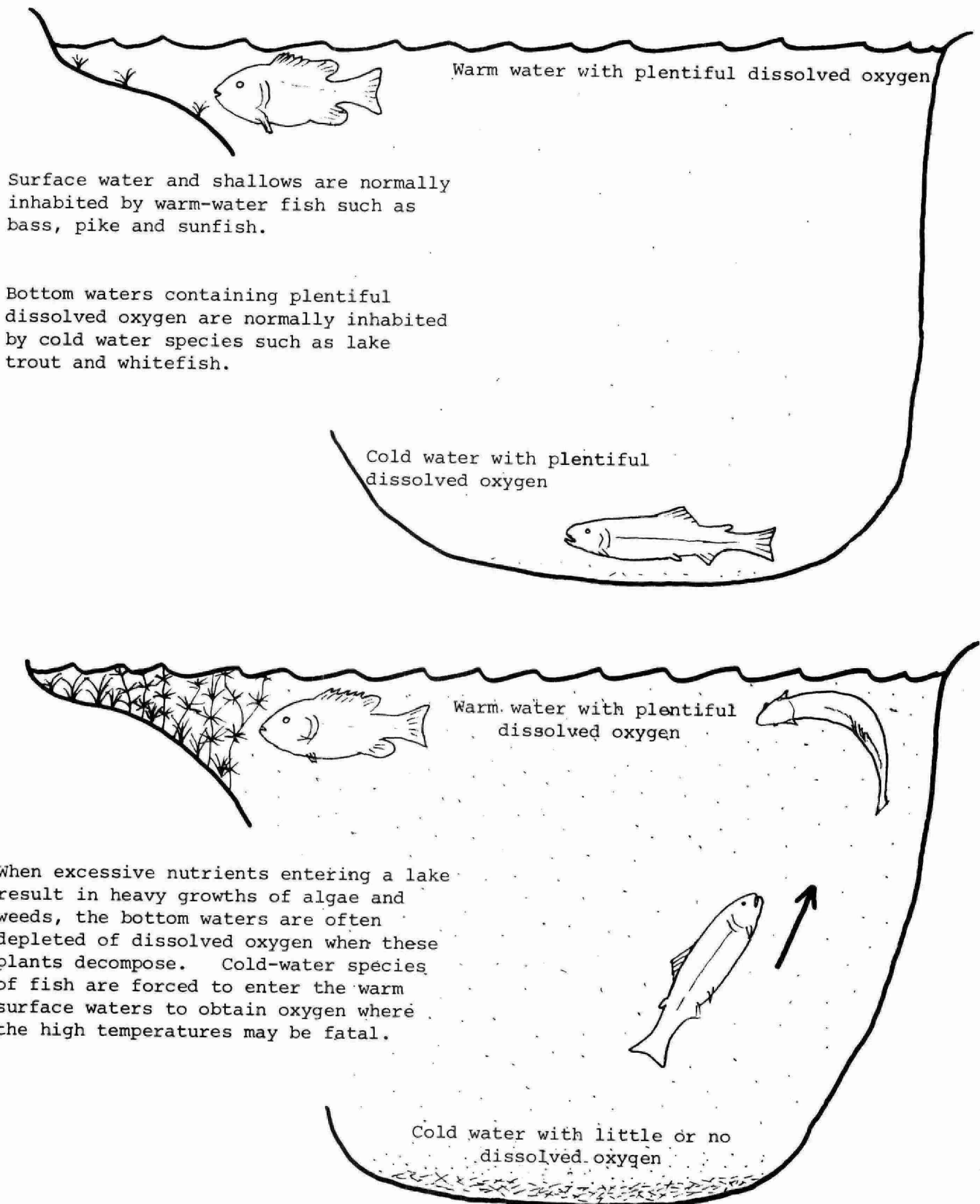
With the anticipated enforcement of the regulations, all of these offences will be subject to stricter control.

EUTROPHICATION OR EXCESSIVE FERTILIZATION AND LAKE PROCESSES

In recent years, cottagers have become aware of the problems associated with nutrient enrichment of recreational lakes and have learned to recognize many of the symptoms characterizing nutrient enriched (eutrophic) lakes. It is important to realize that small to moderate amounts of aquatic plants and algae are necessary to maintain a balanced aquatic environment. They provide food and a suitable environment for the growth of aquatic invertebrate organisms which serve as food for fish. Shade from large aquatic plants helps to keep the lower water cool, which is essential to certain species of fish and also provides protection for young game and forage fish. Numerous aquatic plants are utilized for food and/or protection by many species of waterfowl. However, too much growth creates an imbalance in the natural plant and animal community particularly with respect to oxygen conditions, and some desirable forms of life such as sport fish are eliminated and unsightly algae scums can form. The lake will not be "dead" but rather abound with life which unfortunately is not considered aesthetically pleasing. This change to poor water quality becomes apparent after a period of years during which extra nutrients are added to the lake and return to the natural state may also take a number of years after the nutrient inputs are stopped.

Changes in water quality with depth are a very important characteristic of the lake. Water temperatures are uniform throughout the lake in the early spring and winds generally keep the entire volume well mixed. Shallow lakes may remain well mixed all summer so that water quality will be the same throughout. On the other hand, in deep lakes, the surface waters warm up during late spring and early summer and float on the cooler more dense water below. The difference in density offers a resistance to mixing by wind action and many lakes do not become fully mixed again until the surface waters cool down in the fall. The bottom water receives no oxygen from the atmosphere during this unmixed period and the dissolved oxygen supply may be all used up by bacteria as they decompose organic matter. Cold water fish, such as trout, will have to move to the warm surface waters to get oxygen and because of the high water temperatures they will not thrive, so that the species will probably die out (see Figure next page).

Low oxygen conditions in the bottom waters are not necessarily an indication of pollution but excessive aquatic plant and algae growth and subsequent decomposition in the bottom waters can aggravate the condition and in some cases result in zero oxygen levels in lakes which had previously held some oxygen in the bottom waters all summer. Although plant nutrients normally accumulate in the bottom waters of the lakes, they do so to a much greater extent if there is no oxygen present. These nutrients become available for algae in the surface waters when the lake mixes in the fall and dense algae growths can result.



Surface water and shallows are normally inhabited by warm-water fish such as bass, pike and sunfish.

Bottom waters containing plentiful dissolved oxygen are normally inhabited by cold water species such as lake trout and whitefish.

When excessive nutrients entering a lake result in heavy growths of algae and weeds, the bottom waters are often depleted of dissolved oxygen when these plants decompose. Cold-water species of fish are forced to enter the warm surface waters to obtain oxygen where the high temperatures may be fatal.

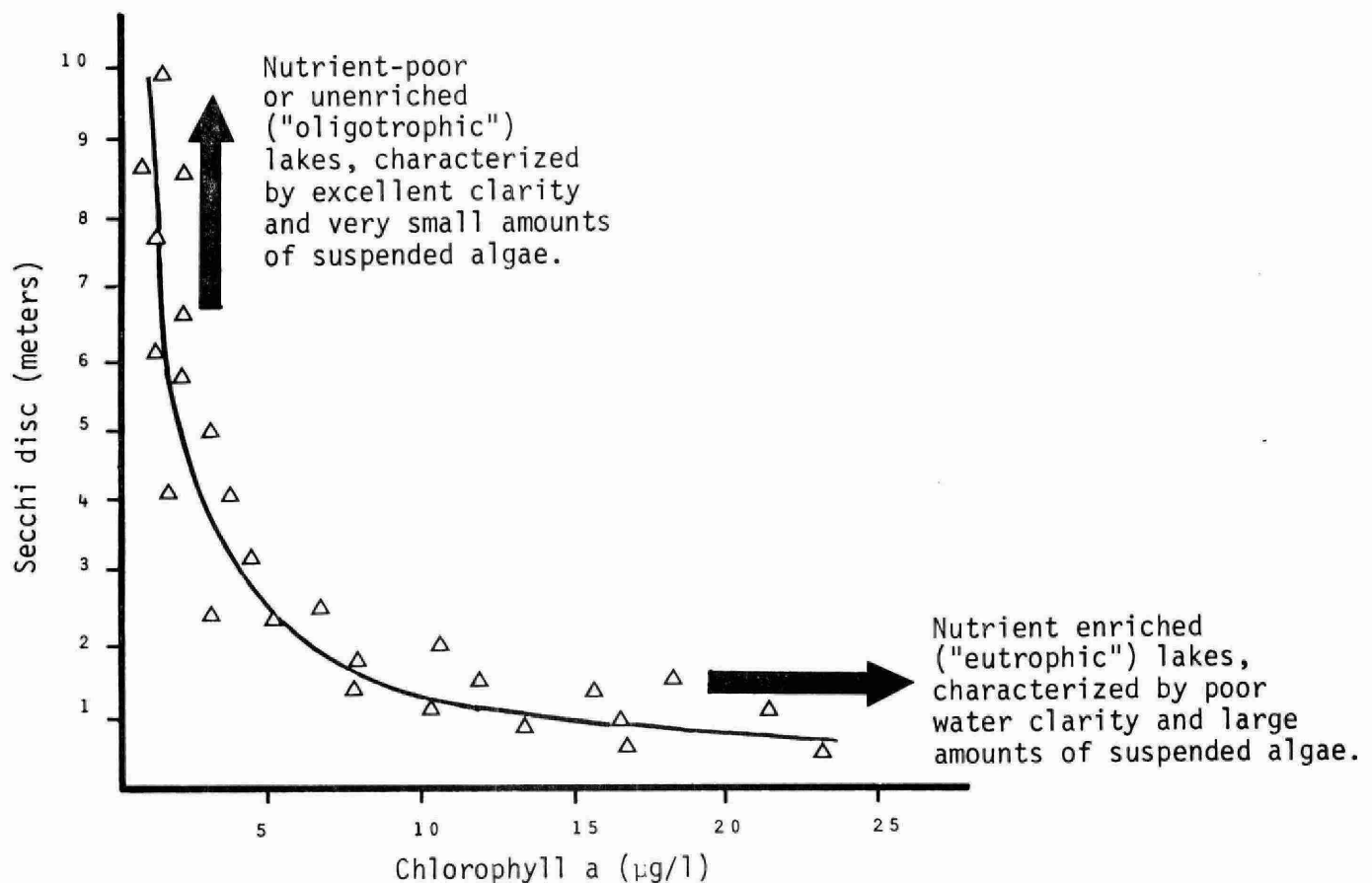
FIGURE A-1: DECOMPOSITION OF PLANT MATTER AT THE LAKE BOTTOM CAN LEAD TO DEATH OF DEEP-WATER FISH SPECIES.

Consequently, lakes which have no oxygen in the bottom water during the summer are more prone to having algae problems and are more vulnerable to nutrient inputs than lakes which retain some oxygen.

Like humans, aquatic plants and algae require a balanced "diet" for growth. Other special requirements including those for light and temperature are specific for certain algae and plants. Chemical elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon, and several others are required and must be in forms which are available for uptake by plants and algae. Growth of algae can be limited by a scarcity of any single "critical" nutrient. Nitrogen and phosphorus are usually considered "critical" nutrients because they are most often in scarce supply in natural waters, particularly in lakes in the Precambrian area of the province. Phosphorus, especially is necessary for the processes of photosynthesis and cell division. Nitrogen and phosphorus are generally required in the nitrate-N (or ammonia-N) and phosphate forms and are present in natural land runoff and precipitation. Human and livestock wastes are a very significant source of these and other nutrients for lakes in urban and agricultural areas. It is extremely important that cottage waste disposal systems function so that seepage of nutrients to the lake does not occur since the changes in water quality brought about by excessive inputs of nutrients to lakes are usually evidenced by excessive growths of algae and aquatic plants.

The large amounts of suspended algae which materialize from excessive inputs of nutrients, result in turbid water of poor clarity or transparency. On the other hand, lakes with only small, natural inputs of nutrients and correspondingly low nutrient concentrations (characteristically large and deep lakes) most often support very small amounts of suspended algae and consequently, are clear-water lakes. An indication of the degree of enrichment of lakes can therefore be gained by measuring the density of suspended algae (as indicated by the chlorophyll a concentration - the green pigment in most plants and algae) and water clarity (measured with a Secchi disc). In this regard, staff of the Ministry of the Environment have been collecting chlorophyll a and water clarity data from several lakes in Ontario and have developed a graphical relationship between these parameters which is being used by cottagers to further their understanding of the processes and consequences of nutrient enrichment of Precambrian lakes. The figure on the next page illustrates the above-mentioned relationship.

In the absence of excessive coloured matter (eg. drainage from marshlands), lakes which are very low in nutrients are generally characterized by small amounts of suspended algae (i.e. chlorophyll a) and are clear-water lakes with high Secchi disc values. Such lakes, with chlorophyll a and Secchi disc values lying in the upper left-hand area of the graph are unenriched or nutrient poor ("oligotrophic") in status and do not suffer from the problems associated with excessive inputs of nutrients. In contrast, lakes with high chlorophyll a concentrations and poor clarity are positioned in the lower right-hand area of the graph and are enriched ("eutrophic"). These lakes usually exhibit symptoms of excessive nutrient enrichment including water turbidity owing to large amounts of suspended algae which may float to the surface and accumulate in sheltered areas around docks and bays.



Measurements of suspended algal density (chlorophyll a) and water clarity are especially valuable if carried out over several years. Year to year positional changes on the graph can then be assessed to determine whether or not changes in lake water quality are materializing so that remedial measures can be implemented before conditions become critical.

CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANTS AND ALGAE

Usually aquatic weed growths are heaviest in shallow shoreline areas where adequate light and nutrient conditions prevail.

Extensive aquatic plant and algal growths sometimes interfere with boating and swimming and ultimately diminish shoreline property values.

Control of aquatic plants may be achieved by either chemical or mechanical means. Chemical methods of control are currently the most practical, considering the ease with which they are applied. However, the herbicides and algicides currently available generally provide control for only a single season. It is important to ensure that an algicide or herbicide which kills the plants causing the nuisance, does not affect fish or other aquatic plants. Chemical control in the province is regulated by the Ministry of the Environment and a permit must be granted prior to any operation. Simple raking and chain dragging operations to control submergent species have been successfully employed in a number of situations; however, the plants soon re-establish themselves. Removal of weeds by underwater mowing techniques is certainly the most attractive method of control and is currently being evaluated in Chemung Lake near Peterborough. Guidelines and summaries of control methods, and applications for permits are available from the Pesticides Control Section, Pollution Control Branch, Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5.

PHOSPHORUS AND DETERGENTS

Scientists have recognized that phosphorus is the key nutrient in stimulating algal growth in lakes and streams.

In past years, approximately 50 percent of the phosphorus contributed by municipal sewage was added by detergents. Federal regulations reduced the phosphate content (as P_2O_5) in laundry detergents from approximately 50 percent to 20 percent on August 1, 1970 and to 5 percent on January 1, 1973.

It should be recognized that automatic dishwashing compounds were not subject to the government regulations and that surprisingly high numbers of automatic dishwashers are present in resort areas (a questionnaire indicated that about 30 percent of the cottages in the Muskoka lakes have automatic dishwashers). Cottagers utilizing such conveniences may be contributing significant amounts of phosphorus to recreational lakes because automatic dishwashing compounds are characteristically high in phosphorus. Indeed, in most of Ontario's vacation land, the source of domestic water is soft enough to allow the exclusive use of liquid dishwashing compounds, soap and soap-flakes which are, in general, relatively low in phosphorus.

ONTARIO'S PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL PROGRAMME

By 1975, the Government of Ontario expects to have controls in operation at more than 200 municipal wastewater treatment plants across the province serving some 4.7 million persons. This represents about 90 percent of the population serviced by sewers. The programme is in response to the International Joint Commission recommendations as embodied in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and studies carried out by the Ministry of the Environment on inland recreational waters which showed phosphorus to be a major factor influencing eutrophication. Specifically, the programme makes provision for nutrient control in the Upper and Lower Great Lakes, the Ottawa River system and in prime recreational waters where the need is demonstrated or where emphasis is placed upon prevention of localized, accelerated eutrophication.

Phosphorus removal facilities became operational at wastewater treatment plants on December 31, 1973, in the most critically affected areas of the province, including all the plants in the Lake Erie drainage basin and the inland recreational areas. The operational date for plants discharging to waters deemed to be in less critical condition, which includes plants larger than one million gallons per day (1 mgd) discharging to Lake Ontario and to the Ottawa River system, is December 31, 1975. The 1973 phase of the programme involved 113 plants, of which 48 are in prime recreational areas. An additional 53 new plants, each with phosphorus removal, are now under development, 23 of which are located in recreational areas. The capacities of these plants range from 0.04 to 24.0 mgd, serving an estimated population of 1,600,000 persons.

The 1975 phase will bring into operation another 54 plants ranging in size from 0.3 to 180 mgd serving an additional 3,100,00 persons. Treatment facilities utilizing the Lower Great Lakes must meet effluent guidelines of less than 1.0 milligram per litre of total phosphorus in their final effluent. Facilities utilizing the Upper Great Lakes, the Ottawa River Basin and certain areas of Georgian Bay where needs have been demonstrated must remove at least 80 percent of the phosphorus reaching their sewage treatment plants.

CONTROL OF BITING INSECTS

Mosquitoes and blackflies often interfere with the enjoyment of recreational facilities at the lake-side vacation property. Pesticidal spraying or fogging in the vicinity of cottages produces extremely temporary benefits and usually do not justify the hazard involved in contaminating the nearby water. Eradication of biting fly populations is not possible under any circumstances and significant control is rarely achieved in the absence of large-scale abatement programs involving substantial funds and trained personnel. Limited use of approved larvicides in small areas of swamp or in rain pools close to residences on private property may be undertaken by individual landowners, but permits are necessary wherever treated waters may contaminate adjacent streams or lakes. The use of repellents and light traps is encouraged as are attempts to reduce mosquito larval habitat by improving land drainage. Applications for permits to apply insecticides as well as technical advice can be obtained from the Ministry of the Environment, Pesticides Control Service, 3rd Floor, 1 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario.